HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-" Iolauthe. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Young Mrs. Wit NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-"The Black Venus."

THALLA THEATRE-8-" Graf Essex." BATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" McSorley's Inflation." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" A Parisian Romance. WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King'

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco

## Index to Abvertigements.

AMUSEMENTS-7th Page-6th column. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-5th and 6th columns. BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-1st column. BUSINESS CHANCES-7th Page-4th column. BOARD AND ROOMS- 7th Page-3d column. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES-7th Page-2d column. CORPORATION NOTICES-6th Page-3d column. DANCING ACADEMIES-7th Page-3d column. DIVIDEND NOTICES -7th Page-4th column. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-6th column. FINANCIAL-7th Page-4th column. HELP WANTED-7th Page-5th column. HOTELS-7th Page-3d column. INSTRUCTION-7th Page-3d column. LECTURES AND MEETINGS-7th Page-6th column. MINING-6th Page-3d column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-8th Page-6th column. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-6th Page-3decolumn. NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-2d and 3d columns DOEAN STEAMERS-7th Page-2d and 3d columns. PROPOSALS-6th Page-3d column.
REAL ESTATE-7th Page-4th and 5th columns. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-7th Page-5th column.

FEMALES-7th Page-5th column. SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-5th column. STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-7th Page-1st and 2d CEACHERS-7th Page-3d column. WINTER RESORTS-6th Page-3d column.

Business Notices.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FORLIGN.-Parliament was opened yesterday; the

speech from the throne treats of Egyptian, Irish, and other affairs; in the House of Lords the address in reply to the speech from the throne was agreed to. = The French Chamber has adopted Sepator Barbey's bill, in a modified form, rendering the Princes liable to expulsion by the decree of the President of the Republic. Prince Rapoleon has been recognized by the ex-Empress Eugénie as the head of the Bonaparte family. === Further evidence in regard to the Phœnix Park murders was given in Dublin yes-

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday a remonstrance was presented from Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Whittier and T. B. Aldrich, and other writers of books, against a reduction of the tariff on books; an unsuccessful effort was made to increase the duty on iron ore; an amendment providing for the refund of duties paid on imported salt used in curing meats afterward exported was agreed to; all the reserved paragraphs were disposed of. \_\_\_ In the House the conference report on the Japanese Indemnity bill was agreed to; the sugar tariff was discussed.

DOMESTIC .- There was a slight fall in the Ohio yesterday at Cincinnati, and the worst is supposed to be over there; 50,000 people are believed to be homeless in the Ohio Valley. === In an accident on the Grand Trunk Railway one passenger was killed and several were wounded; three men were killed in a collision at Chicago, and two by the wrecking of a train in Missouri. - Three lives were lost by an explosion of sewer gas at Cincinnati yesterday. —— Senator Ferry lost some votes in the Michigan Legislature yesterday. —— The loss by the destruction of Collender's billiard factory at Stamford, Conn., is about \$225,000. A large part of Swartz Creek, Mich., was burned Tuesday night. = Two coal miners were burned by an explosion of gas at Scranton, Penn. Seven grindstones and a steam pipe exploded at Mingo Junction, Obio, severely injuring three persons. === The Prombition amendment has been postponed by the Minnesota Legislature.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ex-Senator Conkling has secured the appointment of Timothy Griffith as clerk of the United States Circuit Court. Judge Brown permitted the production of "Heart last night. === The apportionment of stands in Fulton Market was considered by an Aldermen's committee, === Inspector Esterbrook ordered the Casino to be provided with fireescapes, etc. \_\_\_\_ There was a meeting of workingmen to favor protection for American labor, Eighty-four of Mr. Walton's drivers went or a strike. == Gold value of the legal tender silver dellar (41212 grains), 83.32 cents. Stocks were dull and after an early rally were drooping and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature, followed by fair weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 35°; lowest, 32°; average,

It is not often that a man who has the dire misfortune to be washed overboard at sea has the rare good fortune to be washed back again safe and sound to the deck from which he started. But three sailors belonging to a Norwegian bark which arrived vesterday, after a tempestuous voyage lasting fifty days. can boast of such a unique experience.

The result of yesterday's balloting for United States Senator in the joint convention of the Michigan Legislature was not such as to encourage the friends of Senator Ferry to believe that he is destined to become his own successor. Wednesday he received 54 votes on one of the ballots and on the last one received 53. Yesterday all he could muster was 47-a serious falling off. An unsuccessful effort was made Wednesday after the joint convention adjourned to induce him to withdraw. It takes 63 votes to elect, and under the circumstances it would seem impossible that he should succeed in getting the number that he now lacks.

The lower House of the New-Jersey Legislature has just ordered an important investigation to be made. It is an investigation in which the veracity of a member of the House, on the one hand, and the integrity of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the other, are involved. The mem-

ber in question, in the course of a speech made at a public meeting beld in Newark a few evenings since, stated that an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad had tried to bribe him to secure the defeat of a pending bill in which that road is interested. The charge is a serious one and a committee was appointed yesterday to probe it.

It will be seen that the Water Commissioners took positive action yesterday in regard to the Forty-second-st. reservoir. A member of the Board of Fire Underwriters appeared before them and asked that the reservoir be filled with water. He based his request upon the weighty fact that the Fire Department was unable to put out the recent fire in the top story of a building on Spruce-st. because there was not sufficient pressure in the mains. The result of the application was that the committee passed a resolution calling for the repeal of the act in relation to the removal of the reservoir and providing for having it filled with water and efficiently maintained.

While the West is mourning because of the deluge that has proved so serious a check to prosperity in certain sections, the South is rejoicing at the cotton prospects. A dispatch from Washington, which we print in this issue, conveys the gratifying intelligence that statistical returns received at the Department of Agriculture are nearly unanimous in pronouncing the staple "larger than usual, whiter, and comparatively free from trash." It is earnestly to be hoped that these returns are trustworthy. The best thing that can happen the South for at least a decade is to keep out of politics and in cotton, as far as possible. Attention to her leading industries rather than to statesmanship is what is going to make her really thrive.

In these days when the streets of New-York are in an indescribably filthy condition it is a relief to learn that in a city not far off people who neglect or refuse to clean off their sidewalks are promptly brought to their senses by being fined. Many "-well-known citizens" of Paterson, N. J., were brought up before the Recorder of that city vesterday and made to pay \$1.68 each for violating an ordinance requiring the removal of snow from sidewalks. Of these well-known citizens some paid and made no sign, others paid under protest with threats of appeal to a higher court, and still others, of a deeply religious turn, raised the impressive point that the snow which they failed to remove had fallen on Sanday and that the law did not compel them to do any shovelling or other secular work on that holy day. Is there no such wholesome ordinance in force for the benefit of those who walk New-York streets 7 If there is not, there certainly ought to be. If there is, it ought to be strictly enforced. As it is, many selfish souls never think of removing snow from the sidewalks in front of their residences or places of basiness, and their neglect, combined with that of the public officials who are paid handsomely for keeping the streets clean and fail signally to perform their duty, makes life in New-York during the winter months a good deal of an affliction to the man that walks.

THE OUESTION OF PRECEDENCE. The cancus of Republican Senators took a wise step when it decided to invite a free conference with Republican members of the House in regard to the tariff and revenue bills. The possibility of a disagreement between the two Houses, on account of the feeling that tariff bills should originate in the lower House, could not properly be disregarded. If Senators have good reasons for suggesting that, in the present emergency, it would be for the good of the country and of the party to treat the pending measures as altogether exceptional, and to hold in abeyance the assertion of rights which at other times would be insisted upon strongly, it would be more courteous and more effective to submit those reasons in a friendly conference than to leave them unexpressed. In the absence of a onference, the action of the Senate might be construed as an offence to the House, or as an assertion of rights which the House does not recognize. But there are good reasons in this instance, we believe, for maintaining that the course of the Senate has been prompted by no objectionable motive.

. Rightly considered, both bills originated in the action of the House at the last session. For both are mere modifications of a bill which the Tariff Commission was created to prepare and submit. Having before it this report, had either House adopted it without modification its action could not be considered as originating a revenue bill, in any sense offensive to the rights of the other House. Nor do comparatively unimportant modifications, which have been proposed in either House, render the measure essentially a new one. In four-fifths of its provisions, and in its general purport, it is still the bill submitted by the Commission. But there were exceptional reasons, in the state of other legislation this year, for assuming that the measure might well be acted upon first in the Senate. In that body there was pending a bill to reduce internal taxes, which the House had already passed. It had been found impracticable to overcome Democratic opposition in the closely divided Senate, without a certainty that some modification of the tariff was also intended and would be made. Together, the two bills could be passed in that body, and the final decision. with power to make any amendments desired. would then be secured for the working Republican majority in the House. From a party point of view, this course was clearly the one most likely to result in overcoming Democratic antagonism. With respect to public interests, it was clearly the course that was most likely to bring about the reduction of taxation which the people wished.

Under these circumstances, there could have been no reason for assuming that the Senate sought to usurp any power, even if the House had been able to act more promptly. But the case becomes much stronger when it is considered that the House was not able to act with reasonable promptness. The large number of members, the anxiety of many to make speeches, the multiplicity of amendments suggested by the local interests in different districts, and, above all, the rules which have been adopted in that body and have been used by the Democrats to delay action, these have combined to render the work of tariff revision in the House far more difficult than in the Senate. The time has been so used up that, it it were possible to pass the House bill this week, there would have remained only two weeks for the Senate in which to do work on which the House had spent eleven weeks. No member of the lower House will consider that this would have been a reasonable allowance of time, had the Senate deferred action until a bill had come from the House. Mgreover, had this course been taken, the defeat of the bill would have been absolutely within the power of a small minority of Democrats in the Senate, who could have forced the majority to submit to dictation as to amendments or to see the bill talked to death.

Actual experience, therefore, has vindicated the propriety of the course taken in the Senate. It was there proposed to go on with the debate

in that body as early as possible, in part tha the Senate might be more ready to act upon a House bill if one should come in late in the session, and in part that the Senate might have a bill to submit, if action in the House should be delayed under its rules so far that no House bill could be carried. The latter contingency has arisen. No one imagines that it would now be possible to wade through the sea of Democratic talk that would be let loose upon the Senate, if a new House bill should be presented there at this late day. Hence it is fortunate for the Republican party that a bill has already been matured in the Senate. Otherwise the Republicans would have been compelled to go home, not only without having reduced the taxes, but without even fastening upon their opponents clear responsibility for the failure of a measure recommended by a Republican Commission.

Under such circumstances there surely ought to be some means of uniting the Republicans of both Houses in harmonious action. It is the desire of a large majority of them to secure reduction of taxation, and by means of a measure not differing very widely from the one recommended by the Commission. They would hardly be equal to their responsibility if, in such an emergency, they should allow a technical ecntroversy as to precedence between the two Houses to defeat their own desire and the expressed desire of the people. If members meet with a reasonable willingness to make concessions and compromises for the common good, a path to success can certainly be found.

OATH AND AFFIRMATION.

The session of the British Parliament has opened with the usual Bradlaugh episode. A dense throng of 7,000 people cheered the member for Northampton in Trafalgar Square, representatives from 400 working meu's associations in London and the provincial towns giving countenance to his grievances. The demonstration seems to have been orderly, if not particularly impressive, and the assurances which Mr. Bradlaugh's colleague received at Westminster rendered any further expressions of sympathy on the part of his adherents not only superfluous but inexpedient. Lord Hartington, as the leader of the Commons in Mr. Gladstone's absence, stated that the Government would introduce at once a bill authorizing members to make affirmation.

In this matter of Parliamentary oaths, the legislative practice of the world is flexible rather than rigid. In the Frer ch Chambers and in the German Reichstag neither oath affirmation is required. In the Austrian Reichsrath the oath is dispensed with and a simple form of affirmation is made compulsory. The oath is retained in the United States, but affirmation is optional. In Norway and Sweden the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Chambers are sworn into office, but the members neither make oath nor affirm. The oath is optional in Holland, and it is not a theistic form in Belgium. In Prussia and Switzerland the practice is more rigid, affirmation being permitted only when the representatives of the people object or religious grounds to the oath. In Servia, Greece, Portugal, Denmark, and the minor German States, stringent oaths of allegiance are required. In Spain, where the oath has been obligatory, the Government has recently proposed to make affirmation, when coupled with a promise of fidelity to the King, a substitute for the oath. The Italian Ministry, on the contrary, has been increasing the restraints of the Parliamentary oath. Falleroni, a Radical Deputy, refused to take the oath when the Chambers met last November. He was forcibly ejected, a motion declaring his seat to be vacant was subsequently debated, and a stringent oaths bill was passed by a vote of 222 to 45. Under this act any Deputy who refuses to take the oath is deprived of his seat and a new elec-

tion is ordered. It is plain, therefore, that the Liberal Ministry in making affirmation a substitute for the Parliamentary oath in special cases is not proposing anything that is new or startling in the legislative experience of civilized countries. In of Great Britain, Italy and Spain, the oath has either been dispensed with, or been left optional, whenever affirmation is preferred. The Liberal Government has not dealt courageously with this vexatious question heretofore. It has played with it and on several occasions shirked responsibility and suffered the Conservatives to usurn the leadership of the House. The time has now come when a resolute effort can be made to dispose of the question in an honest, reputable and rational way. The constituency of Northampton is entitled to representation in the Commons, and ought not to be cheated out of its rights through inaction, timidity, and partisanship. Mr. Bradlaugh may have given offence to public morals and the re ligious instructs of the community, but he and his constituents have their constitutional rights, and these should not be denied them. Under the latest aspect of his case he is a legally elected member who is not allowed to take the oath because his colleagues are convinced that it will not be binding upon his conscience. If they will not permit him to decide this matter of conscience for himself, they ought to lose no time in enabling him to take his seat by making affirmation optional. If they will not do this, they ought, at least, to adopt the Italian principle, declaring his seat vacant and ordering another election. Northampton ought not to be disfranchised session after session.

THE FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Only a few weeks since we read of the ray ages caused by the overflow of the Rhine in Westphalia, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and in the Palatinate. At nearly the same time we were told that Vienua was threatened by the rising of the Danube, whose waters wreaked such disastrous havoc in Lower Hungary. All this we read with comparative indifference; but now that our own Ohio Valley is devastated by the sweep of resistless floods, the significance and the misery of such great calamities stand out in their true light. Yet we cannot picture the suspense and terror which have haunted the Ohio Valley for more than two dreary weeks. It was about the first of the month when the heavy rains and thaws caused the first suffering from floods in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. From Akron, Cleveland and Columbus in the former, and from Bradford and Pittsburg in the latter State, came a note of adarm. But this was hardly heard before Cincinnati was invaded by the deluge, and there thus far has been the greatest suffering. The Ohio, from a peaceful river, has become a turbid, angry sea. The streets near the river, devoted to wholesale business, and lined with factories, machine shops, and coal yards, are many feet under water, while houses further back are flooded, and the poorer classes living in the upper part resolutions asking the conference for the "return of the city along the river banks have been driven.from their homes. Gas has been cut off fuel limited, the supply of provisions even interfered with, buildings carried away, and railway communication almost entirely interrupted. There are tens of thousands homeless in the city, and as many more in the district for twenty-five miles around. Just across the river from Cincinnati are. Newport and Covington. Ky., which are separated by the Licking River. and the amendments, so as to get the work done | Along this are flooded and abandoned factories

and rolling mills, while in Newport alone 300 | souls"? Has not the long and bitter contest conacres are covered with water, over 1,000 houses inundated, and 2,500 families homeless, Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, the breaking away of a dam added the sudden submergence of twenty blocks of houses to the other ravages of the waters. Business there has been suspended. From Lawrenceburg, Madison, Indianapolis and Jeffersonville in Indiana, come tales of distress, while the same story is heard from a score of other towns, but little heeded because of the far greater distress of Cincinnati and the surrounding district.

And the end is not yet. Yesterday afternoon the river at Cincinnati showed a depth of 66 feet 212 inches, greater than in the floods of 1832 and 1847. The fact of there being no increase during the day caused a hope that the worst had come, but the same hope was in-lulged on Tuesday night and followed by an increase in the flood. And this may happen again. Nor can we yet tell whether there may not be greater suffering in store than has befallen the tens of thousands of homeless, destitute unfortunates in Cincinnati. We are told by the Signal Service Bureau that the lower Mississippi will continue to rise, that it will reach the danger line at Memphis on Monday, and that the floods in the Mississippi below Cairo will prove destructive. It is to be hoped that these warnings may prevent loss of life at least in the districts referred to. But the same bulletin predicts an additional rise in the Ohio above and below Cincinnati, and speaks of approaching heavy rains. So that the force of these disasters has not yet spent

It is usual to attribute floods like these to the cutting away of timber, and doubtless there is a connection; yet it is a curious fact that the greatest floods, excepting the present, occurred in 1832 and 1847, before the timber was cut off, and the records of the last twenty years, during which time timber-cutting has been going on, especially between Cleveland and Pittsburg, show no regular increase in the greatest depths of the river as taken from year to year. The point emphasized by these floods is the need of greater protection for the submerged districts. Last year the water rose to 58 feet at Cineinnati, and this should have been taken as a warning to provide against floods either by higher embankments or a system of canals and overflow basins such as are in use along the Rhine. Yet we question whether either the plan of penning the river into its channel, or that of allowing its water a partial escape, would have averted all the results of so great a rise. How to restrain great rivers remains a much vexed problem, and one which in connection with the Ohio, as well as the Mississippi, is likely to attain a national importance. But this is not the time to talk of might-have-beens. The wretched thousands at Cincinnati and elsewhere in the Ohio Valley demand our liveliest sympathy and commiscration. As yet, more independent and courageous than the sufferers by the European floods, they have made no appeal to the General Government. The Ohio Legislature, it appears, has appropriated \$100,000, with such wisdom that the money is not available. It is probable that help will be needed from the East. A call has already been sent to Boston, and in any charitable undertaking it will be expected that New-York should take the lead. The first duty is to provide for the sufferers, whose number is likely to be increased within the next week, and whose suftering has not yet reached its height. After that is done, it will be time to discuss the cause and prevention of such devastating floods.

PIOUS BUT HUMAN

It is a scientific fact, we believe, that a well man aged church quarrel will develop a larger and richer variety of heman nature than can be produced by any other process. The reasons for this have never been satisfactorily given, and it is not our purpose to seak them now. We wish merely to illustrate the truth of the proposition by touching upon a few of the picturesque aspects of a quarrel which has been in progress for several months in the First Methodist Protestant Church of Newirk. N. J. When the young pastor came ceived with great payor and his ministry prospered marveliously. He was showered with presents by his devoted people, and brotherly leve prevaued in great abundance. In an unlucky hour a study was fitted up for him in the church building, and from the moment be moved into that the trouble began. For reasons which were satisfactory to themselves, several members or the church organized themselves into an anti-study party, and finally insisted that the study be abolished." They became a faction under the name of the "Spence" people. Opposed to them were the "Grahamites," who defended the paster and refused to abolish the study. One faction took its name from the pastor and the other from the aggressive Christian brother who acted as its leader.

The conditions were favorable for a first-class quarrel, and they were handsomely improved The Spence" faction charged that the study was used for unworthy purposes; that the paster was unhappy in his domestic relations because of his misconduct; and that he had been obliged to leave former churches because of similar developments. The "Grahamites" admitted the "unhappy domestic relations." but claimed that they had been unjustly made the basis for all the malicious gossip both in Newark and elsewhere. To add to the liveliness of the situation, the "Grahamites" purchased a large number of copies of a religious newspaper containing some exceedingly uncomplimentary references to ' whis perers" which a Brooklyn divine had made in a sermon, and sent one marked to each of the " Spence" people. This thoughtful act of Christian fellowship had the not unnatural result of imparting fresh animation to the quarrel. It caused energetie and unbretherly observations to be made in the church meetings and interfered with the business of "saving souls." I he "Grahamites" said they numbered 350, while the followers of "Spence" could muster only fifty, and that the fitty ought either to "ahet up" or go away and leave the church to do its pleas work in peace. To demonstrate their love for the pastor, the "Grahamites" get up a testimonial demonstration and presented him with the magnificent sum of \$75. Even this did not quiet the "Spence" faction, and the quarrel went briskly A crisis was reached on Wednesday evening last,

when the usual meeting of the church was held to elect trustees and to decide whether the conference should be asked to continue the paster for another term It had been voted at the previous meeting of the church that only those should be admitted to the annual meeting who had tickets. This was a brotherly intimation that the "Spence" people would "pack" the meeting with wicked and worldly people who did not belong to the church, and was hotly resented. The "Spence" followers refused to attend and to the number of 100 met at the house of one of their number and passed resolutions denouncing the ticket requirement as an infringement upon the constitution of the church," and requesting the conference for a new pastor. Left all to themselves, the "Grahamites" had a screne and affectionate meeting. They passed of our beloved pastor whose efforts in our midst have been unprecedentedly successful in suilding up our church and in the saving of sonis," 'To the carnal mind there is an almost grotesque conflict between the condition of the church as it was exhibited by the meeting and its condition as described in the resolutions. now can a ministry which has driven a quarter of a church's member ship into revolt be called unprecedentedly successful! How can the circulation of anonymous news paper accusations and the charging of slander and fulse voting be classed under the head of " saving

fused the perceptive faculties of the pious brethren!

The people in the sleepy colonial town of Lewes.

by the Delaware Breakwater, were thrown into a state of frantic consternation on last Saturday by the landing of a small boat from a passing vessel. A man, who proved to be an Egyptian, was put ashore in an apparently dying condition, and the ship went on out to sea. The patient has not yet died, and his disease is suspected to be Asiatic leprosy. The town, it is stated, has not been so wide awake since it was shelled by the Spanish fleet before the Revolution. If local accounts be true, leprosy is no longer an unknown horror in any section of this continent. There is, as our readers know, an island in the Sandwich group set apart for lepers. From Hawaii it has been carried to California, where occasional cases have appeared. "In Dakota and Minnesota several cases oc curred last year among Norwegian emi-grants. There has been a hospital for lepers for many years on the low-lying coast of New-Brunswick. Our readers will probably remember an appeal from the physician of this hospital for books, games, or anything else which would help to make the solitary lives of these incurable outcasts less wretched. In Louisiana leprosy has always existed among the descendants of the Acadians. In almost all these cases this most terrible of all human diseases appears to be hereditary, and is developed by the fish diet and malarious air of swampy coast districts. Even in the most favorable circumstances as to air, food, etc., it is, however, highly contagious. Professor White, of Harvard, recently called attention to these facts, and urged prompt measures for the prevention and extinction of the disease. It is one of those cases where to be wise in time is only practical common sense.

PERSONAL.

Professor Alcazo Williams, of Brown University, will sail for Europe in a few days, for the benefit of

Henry Houssave, son of Arsene Houssaye, is a prominent aspirant to Academical honors in France. He is well known as an author and as a writer on the Journal des Debais; and also as the giver of exceedingly good dinners, upon which reputation he bases his hopes of immortality.

The Rev. W. C. Winslow has loaned to the Bostonian Society the ancient door-knocker once in use en the door of his famous ancestor, Governor Wins low of the Plymouth Colony. The venerable relie is of solid yellow brass, and is appropriately mounted upon a piece of English oak that might have acmpanied the knocker over in the Mayflower.

In his memorial oration at the celebration of Georg a's sesqui-centennial anniversary, Governor Stephens recommended that that State's two niches in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, be filled with statues of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia, and of Dr. Crawford Long, of Athens, Ga., who was, said Mr. Stephens, "two years ahead of Wells and Morton in his application of suiphuric ether for the relief of pain in surgical operations, and to whom, therefore, belong the honor and glory of this greatest discovery of modern times."

Sardon's first intention in writing "Fedora" was to lay the scene in this country in Washington's time, but he gave it up because it too much resembled the plot of Cooper's "Spy." Then he put it in Naples, during the French Revolution and the invasion of that Kingdom; and again gave it up for fear of being accused of stealing it from Dumas' " San The third draft he liked so well as to conder it the final one. It had the scene in France, nder Nanoleon Bonaparte, but somehow or other e contain't keep it from resembling too closely Sue's Mysteries of Paris," so he again changed the Mysteries of Paris," score, this time to Kussia.

Charles Foote, of Ionia, Mich., celebrated on Feb. ruary 3 the one-hundred-and-second anniversary of his birth. He was in capital health and spirits, able to go about the house and hold a three-hours' reception, and to write his name and age many live near Rochester, N. Y .- there then being only three buildings on the site of that city. He fived there, a larmer, for seventy years, and then moved on to the home of his daughter, where he now resides. He has voted at every Presidential election since Jefferson's term, excepting that of Garfield, when he was kept at home by ill-health. Formerly a Whig, he has been a kepublican ever since the or-

erate Covernment, my boother Godfrey was placed in charge of the city. His h adquarters were in the butter imported into England, and it Capitol, and President Davis's Cabinet-room was kept just as it was when last occupi d. President from the false. "This," says Secretary Jenkins, of the Lincoln arrived the day after the occupation and Royal Agricultural Society of England, " is unfortunate, called at the Capitol, and several officers, among the as I feel convinced that if the amount could be ascer number myself, accompanied him through the building. When we reached the Cabinet-room my brother said : 'Mr. President, this is the chair which has been so long occupied by President Davis,' He pulled it from the table and motioned the President under its right name at about 200,000 cwt., we get a to set down. Mr. Laucoln's face took an extra look of care and melancholy. He looked at it a moment | but if it be considered that there are manufacturers of and slowly approached and wearily sat down. It was an hour of exultation with us soldiers; we felt that the war was ended, and we knew that all over the North bells were pealing, cannon becoming, and the people were delirious with joy over the prospect the people were debrious with joy over the prospect of peace. I expected to see the President manifest some spirit of triumph as he sat in the seat so long occupied by the rebel Government; but his great head ieli into his broad hands, and a sigh that seemed to come from the soul of a nation escaped his lips and sadd ned every man present. His mind seemed to be travelling back through the dark years of the war, and he was counting the cost in treasure, life and bleod that neede it pessible for him to sit there. As he arose without a word and lett the room showly and sadly, tears involuntarily came to the eyes of every man present, and we soldiers realized that we had not done all the suffering nor made all the sacrifices." ing nor made all the sacrifices."

POLITICAL NEWS.

A Presidential prophet is loose down in Pennsylvanta. He claims to have predicted the nomina-tion of Hayes in 1876 and is anxious now to add to his laurels. The result of his mental cogitations is that ex-Governor Hartranft will be the candidate of the Repub-Governor Hartrant will be the cambrates of the kepto-lican pasty for the Presidency in 1884. There has been less of this nonsense this year so far than has been usual in the year preceding a Presidential election. But it accuss that there is still left enough material to keep the fool-killer in practice.

Every year the high-toned repudiators of Tennessee have with much parade and officiousness ap-pointed a committee of the members of the Legislature on twenty-nine bonds held by her. The fact has been paraded in the newpapers as an evidence of the chivalons honesty of Tennessee statesmen. But the ceremony as apparently been omitted this year. Ex-State Treas-rer Polk doubtless added too many improvements to

Judge Hoadley is to have a competitor for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Ohio. A cilque believed to be headed by Senator Pendleton is trying to work up a boom for Congressman Geddes of the KIVth District. He is popular at home, having carried his district, which is naturally Republican, by a fair mahis district, which is manay to a property of the district, which is supported to the district of the district

The extent of the opposition to the re-election of Senator Ferry in Michigan has been tested by The De-troit Post and Tribune. From replies to inquiries sent out it concludes that the sentment in thirty counties is lecidedly anti-Ferry while that of only six counties is decidedly anti-Ferry while that of only six contains a favorable to him. Eleven countless are divided in opin-ion. If this estimation is correct it is an argument in fa-sional been added, however, that The Post and Tribum has opposed. Mr. Ferry's re-election, but in an open straight orward manner.

There is no disposition in the Republican party to revive the passions of the late war. But when the Indiana Democracy makes a copperhead like Horace Heffren one of its leaders in the State Legislature his past acts become a matter of public interest. The Indiana apolis Journal is doing a good work by showing-up the meanness and trickery of this man's record. In 1868 Heffren was Editor of The Salem Times. In its issue of May 7, commenting upon the assassination of Lincoln, he said among other things: "Wrong, say you, to call things by their right names! Why, when hell shall be called upon to give up those that are therein, and the sea shall give up its dead, and the whole universe shall respond to the summons of the angel, and all appear be-

fore the Almighty, we shall see the vile buffoon, the fiddie-player in lilinois doggeries, the murdering wretch, the vulgar joker over dead soldiers' graves, walk up to hear his sentence, and that will be, we innasine, something like this: Your crimes are numerous; you have allowed robbery and murder; you have allowed all that is forbidden; I therefore send you to the lowest depths of he'i, there to endure the worst torture that can be given, and I hereby appoint John Wilkes Booth to see it done, as fe case took charge of your case and did a righteous act; and I know he can keep on in his good work. Depart forever from the presence of all that is moral, honest and upright." Heffren is now a Democratic leader in the Indiana Senate and when his record is held up before him he insolently asks: "What are you going to do about it?"

## GENERAL NOTES.

Philadelphia has been enjoying for several months the advantages of a cheap cab system established by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the cabs being hansoms of the English pattern and each driver paving \$3.25 to. own profit whatever he receives beyond that sum. On Wednesday a lot of new caps with conspicuous white letters in front were distributed among the drivers, of whom all but two struck in disgust the moment they beheld them, declaring that idleness was preferable to such a headgear. Their places were immediately filled with

The heroes of gastronomy, including Mr. Walcott himself, will kunah their teeth, which excepting their stomachs must be regarded as their most aluable possessions, when they hear of the exploit just accomolished by Thomas Clute, of Mount Morris, N. Y. On February 6 that individual ate six quarts of sauerkraut within the space of thirty-seven minutes, and washed it down with a bottle of champagne. Having survived this feat in excellent condition he now offers to bet a reasonable amount that he can eat eight quarts of sauerkraut within an hour. This challenge is likely to result in an international contest, for Clute is not a Ger-man, and the children of the Fatheriand will not tamely submit to his imputation on their capacity in the sauer-

Two monkeys of the species popularly known as ilon-killers were received from Europe on Wednes-day by the proprietor of a circus which is now in winter quarters at Philadelphia. They were placed in cages a few feet distant from two large and intractable lions, and no sooner had they discovered the proximity of their instinctive enemies than they rose upon their hind legs and with every appearance of excitement and rage gave utterance to a succession of ear-piercing shricks. The lions started up at the sound, apparently recognizing its source, and roared in response. One of the lion-killers soon afterward exhibited the singular power of his race to throw an object with great force and accuracy by picking up a hatchet which lay within reach and huring it through the bars of the cage at one of the attendants, whose head it narrowly missed.

A lady of Staunton, Va., called at a watchclock, which had been undergoing repairs, and when the alarm had been carefully set for 5:30 o'clock, started for home. On the way, finding that she was just in time for the prayer-meeting of the First Presbyterian Church, she entered and sat down among the devout. Now when she ordered the alarm set at 5:30 she had morning in her mind, but the repairer had afternoon in his, while the clock was intent only on doing its duty, and ran on sliently toward a relentless fate. The prayer-meeting had reached a moment of unusual solemnity, when sud-denly the alarm went off with a fury born of recent repairs and with a noise like a drunken trombone. If that clock lever has another chance to take part in a prayer-meeting, it will not be during its present owner-Is not here a chance for women doctors? Mr.

Kittredge, of Bombay, has made a proposal to raise, with the co-operation of natives of India, a fund guaranteeing women doctors against loss, who are willing to go out from England to that country. The Queen has expressed her interest and approval of the efforts to send out these women, although she did not subscribe to the fund. The difficulty in India is that both religion and several laws forbid the Hindoo woman of the upper castes the aid of male physician, and she is in consequence left to the mercy of ignorant native midwives and wise women. Hindoes of influence and wealth are exceedingly anxious to provide their vives with the attendance of educated female practitioners. Hence Mr. Kittradre's movement. American women doctors with equal knowledge and experience will be as welcome as the English in this far of

A Berlin tailor has imitated Plon Plon in a burlesque manifesto inviting Prussians to get themselves well dressed at last. The art of dressing, he says, turns slack. Men become rheumatic or neuralgic and rebel justiy. The nation abbors its coats and trousers. Without confidence in the present tailors, it looks vainly to the future when there will be an even climate, adapted times for autograph collectors. He was norn in to elegant garments. "You have been promised fine Massachusetts, but went at the age of nineteen to clothes," he says; "lying promises, nothing but failure! You have no tailors. To charge high prices is not to dress gentlemen. I am the heir of a great name,-it has four syllables, -and my name does not attract the majority, but ought to. Since I addressed all men of taste in my last, I have been silent, -- sad until events should bid me speak. Immovable I looked upon the efforts of my rivals. They speak of my resignation,-nonsense! No a Whig, he has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party.

Colonel Lew Weitzel relates the following incident in President Lincoln's career, which he believes has never been made public before: "After the fall of Richmond and the flight of the Confedition of the Confedition of Richmond and the flight of the Confedition of Richmond and Richmond an

No record is kept of the quantity of artificial tained it would startle every one by its magnitude. In 1879 the importations of foreign butter amounted to about 2,000,000 cwt., of which 655,000 came from the Netherlands. Probably one-half of this was artificial butter, and if we estimate the quantity that is imported total of 500,000 cwt. No doubt this is pure guess work: artificial batter who send to England from sixty to ighty tons per week,-in fact, the three largest in Hol land send between them about 200,000 cwt. per annum, and there are at least fifty or sixty factories in the country—the quantity ju-t estimated thay be regarded as within the mark. The effect of this competition upon the British dairy farmer is very serious. Last winter I was informed by a large factor that if it had not been for the huportations of artificial butter the price of good fresh butter in London would have been at least 2s. 6d. per pound. Good artificial butter is much more palatible than bad real butter, and is quite as whelesome; and if it were sold for what it is, instead of for what it is not, neither the farmer nor the consumer could complain." land send between them about 200,000 cwt. per annum

PUBLIC OPINION.

IN FAVOR OF SCALING MR. POLK.
From the Cincinnati Enquirer Dem.)
Treasurer Polk's stealings are to be scaled,
but it seems to us that Mr. Polk himself ought to be
taken out and scaled.

SURE OF TWO SILVER STATES.
From the Clev Land Leader (Bip.) The friends of the silver dollar are sure that the cartwheel com numbers among its worshippers a vas-majorily of the people of the United States. At any rate they feel certain of Colorado and Nevada.

SOMETHING MORE TO PUT DOWN. SOMETHING MORE TO PUT DOWN.

From the No-world Gazette (Rep.)

It was the custom of Governor Waller, when addressing a political gathering last tall, when he desired to impress those present with any particular statement that he made, to turn to a newspaper man and request them to "put that down." To such an extent was this request made during his speech in Middletown that it gave the same a look of "diziness" when it appeared in print. It now comes our turn to ask the attention of our readers to the following statement of moneys stolen by Pemouratic officials, and to request them, in the language of our worthy Governor, "to put that down!" \$200,000

| State of Masouri. | \$200,000 |
| State of Arkausas. | 200,000 |

Grand total.

Only one million two bundred and fifty thousand delars, not taken by "scalawar Republicans," but stolen within a few short weeks from the State and city treasuries of five Southern States by the "Bourbon Democrata," those highly moral characters that go to make up that those highly moral characters by the "Bourbon Democrats," great party" which, in a few short months will "pose" as the parry of honesty and reform." Paste this in your nat, good reader, and when you have time, calculate the amount that the Democrats would steal out of the National Treasury, if they once got a crack at it, taking the above figures as a basis,

THE REPUBLICANS ACCOUNTABLE. One thing will be said plantly. The Republicans have the Executive and the majority in both Houses. I's revision of the stariff fails they will be held accountable for it, unless they can clearly show that they left no fair means untried to bring about what they say is necessary, and what the country by a vast majority clearly demands.